

Today's Advertisements.

THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY are requested to attend a PRIVATE MEETING at the COMPANY'S OFFICE No. 9, PRINCE STREET, on TUESDAY next, the 16th March, 1897, at 10.00.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES B. DUNCAN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1897. [441]

GEO. FENWICK AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the HONGKONG HOTEL, on FRIDAY, the 18th March, at 10.00, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditor. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 18th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. G. WINTERBURN,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1897. [442]

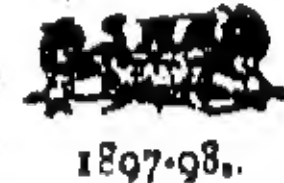
HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MEMBERS wishing to enter for the above will find LISTS of which to enter their NAMES in the HONGKONG CLUB and in the CRICKET PAVILION.

Entries will CLOSE on the 20th MARCH.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1897. [440]



1897-98.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate will be received at the R.N. HOSPITAL until 10 A.M. on the 20th March, 1897, from Persons desiring to supply BEEF, MUTTON, FOWLS, BREAD, PURE COW'S MILK, AERATED WATERS, ICE, and other PROVISIONS and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1898.

Sealed Tenders in duplicate will also be received for the HOSPITAL WASHING, and for COAL (AKAITE'S).
Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R.N. HOSPITAL. The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

G. MACLEAN,
Dep. Inspector-General.

R.N. Hospital,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1897. [443]

OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CALL of \$1.50 per Share on B Shares
3260/32786, 32861/32866, 32962/32818,
32822/32825, 32939/32959, 32960/32925,
32841/32845, 32836/32834, 32745/32764,
32941/32940, 40493/40534, 40856/41054,
42584/42783.

must be PAID to the Undersigned at the Office of the Company, 35 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 16th day of March, 1897, and Notice is also given that in the event of non-payment of such Call at the Office of the Company aforesaid on or before the said 16th day of March, 1897, the above-mentioned Shares will be liable to be forfeited.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [387]



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
(Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the principal Cities in the UNITED STATES, CANADA AND EUROPE, in connection with the Great Northern Railway and Atlantic Steamers.)

THE Company's Steamship

"TENSIN MARU,"
Captain F. J. Brown, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in QUINQUAGINTA and One Copy must be mailed by the Steamer to the care of the FREIGHT AGENT, Great Northern Railway, Seattle, Wash.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1897. [366]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAI TAN,"
Captain J. S. Rosch, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1897. [437]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR HOLO.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAIWAN,"
Captain Pearce, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1897. [431]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG,"
Captain T. R. Galwey, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1897. [432]

Today's Advertisements.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG, No. 1,105.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1897. [434]



VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA PRECEPTORY will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1897. [435]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "VICTORIA,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1897. [4]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CANTON, NEWCHANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTZE.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MENELAUS,"
Captain Towell, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at Noon.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1897. [436]



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

CLYTON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERANG, SOERABAYA, and AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"KAISAR-I-HIND,"
Captain C. I. Daniel, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1897. [5]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSIES and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [379a]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to "The Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Within the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be found the names of the writers of all communications affecting public interests. It must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not act in any way as a responsible person for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper to the Manager, Hongkong Telegraph, at least one day before the closing of the office on any day.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisements. Terms can be learned on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph is a member of the Telegraphic Central Association, and is in communication with all the leading telegraphic offices in the world.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1897.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the DISPENSARY before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Clarets, including the lowest Priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKEY.—All our Whiskey is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKEY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINE AND SPIRITS to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1896. [6]

BIRTH.

On the 25th ultimo, at Kiteune-yama, Tokio, the wife of ALEX. G. MOSE, Belgian Vice-Consul, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1897.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We note that a *Gazette Extraordinary* was issued recently in Calcutta proclaiming the passing of a Bill entitled the *Dangerous Epidemic Diseases Bill*. This measure has been passed with a view to giving the Calcutta Medical Board and other Medical Boards, in India through their officers the necessary power and authority to cleanse the city of Calcutta and other towns and cities and cause the owners of property to keep their tenements in a thoroughly sanitary condition. It is recognised that the city of Calcutta has been allowed to get into a most disgraceful condition, the Government fearing that were the plague to reach it the result would be as disastrous to Calcutta as it has been to Bombay. The new law provides that when at any time the Governor-General is satisfied that India or any part thereof is visited by, or threatened with, an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic disease, if he thinks that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose, he may take such measures and by public notice prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public, or any person, as he shall deem necessary to prevent an outbreak of such disease or spread thereof, and may determine in what manner and by whom any expenses incurred (including compensation, if any) shall be defrayed. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under the Act. The powers conferred under the Act may be exercised by local Governments. It is also clearly set forth in the Act (a) that the owners of private property shall receive compensation when the measures adopted by the Government entitle them to such; (b) full protection shall be given for the employees of the Municipal Councils or Medical Boards in the matter of carrying out the law in every detail.

It was mentioned by Sir J. WOODBURN, who had charge of the Bill in the House, that the native papers had complained of the hurried passing of the Bill, but it was absolutely necessary to give wide discretionary powers at once to local Municipalities, and private convenience must be set aside. Orders would be issued at once to all maritime Governments, giving them power to detain vessels if necessary, and authority would be given to all local Governments to examine passengers by rail. All travellers would be obliged to leave trains at special points, which local Governments might determine on, and undergo examination and, if necessary, segregation.

The Lieutenant-Governor delivered a very forcible speech, in which he said he heartily welcomed the Bill, but regretted it was not introduced earlier. He spoke of his intention to thoroughly support the

Calcutta Medical Board's policy. Having spoken on the question of examination of all passengers by rail from the Bombay side, he said he would have advocated a line being drawn as near Bombay as possible, but that arrangements for the examination of travellers from that city had quite broken down, for he knew that a large number of sailors and passengers from Bombay had already reached Calcutta. He strongly advocated segregation and elaborate arrangements for a camp. Sir A. MACKENZIE, having said that under present regulations towns like Howrah, Dacca, and others were absolutely unprotected in the present case by insufficient power under the Act, said he should not hesitate to sanction special rules for Calcutta which the Medical Board might propose. He was very straightforward in his allusions to native customs and prejudices. Every possible care would, he said, be taken to prevent any infringement of native decorum, but the Government would certainly not allow the town to be endangered because a patient happened to be a woman. He and his officers would spare no pains to carry out the Government policy in Bengal presidency.

It is unfortunate that the Government waited, as we waited in Hongkong, until compelled by circumstances to take cognisance of the indescribably filthy condition of many of the large Indian cities. It is gratifying to know, though, that the important city of Calcutta is so far safe, and that with the *Dangerous Epidemic Diseases Act* in force and the authorities determined to give full effect to its provisions, much benefit will result; that in the course of a few months the great Indian cities may be absolutely free of the scourge, and that all danger of the ever-increasing trade between Hongkong and Calcutta being injuriously affected has probably been averted by the proverbial slowness of time.

From home papers lately to hand we learn that another considerable advance has been made in the art of photographing in colours, and one which appears to be of more practical value than any of those previously essayed. Mons. VILLEMIN CHASSAGNE, of Paris, has lately submitted to the Society of Arts a simple and inexpensive process, the joint invention of himself and Dr. ADRIEN MICHEL DANAË. A negative is taken on a gelatine plate, which has been treated with a solution of certain salts, the nature of which is for the present kept secret. The negative is developed and fixed in the ordinary way, and from it a "positive" is printed on sensitized paper which has been treated with the unknown solution. The positive looks exactly like an ordinary photographic print, and shows no trace of colour. It is then washed over with three different solutions—blue, green, and red—and it takes up in succession the appropriate colouring the appropriate parts, the combinations of the colours giving all varieties of tints. As the process is described as an inexpensive one it will, when made public, doubtless recommend itself to photographers generally, and instead of having to be satisfied with the ordinary black and white or brown and white tints of the platino-type and silver processes, we shall be able to carry away with us views of the places visited in our travels showing the natural colours of the objects depicted. This process should prove an inestimable boon to the naturalist by enabling him to photograph his living specimens in their natural colours, instead of being obliged to laboriously reproduce them by the aid of water-colour sketches, which are always liable to err in drawing or colour. Whether the new process will lend itself to the aid of lithography remains to be seen. Should it do so, the whole system of reproducing coloured plates for books and magazines will be revolutionised and we may even have coloured illustrations in the penny prints.

REUTERS'S MESSAGES.

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, March 9th.

The Greek reply to the Concerted Note urges the Powers not to insist on the autonomy of Crete, which would be inadequate to prevent anarchy and fanaticism. It urges that Crete be restored to Greece, and says that the troops cannot be withdrawn to abandon the Cretans to the mercy of the Mussulmans, but that a part of the fleet might be removed. It further appeals to the Powers to allow Crete to decide on a reformed government.

M. HANOTEAU has promised to take no action for coercing Greece without consulting the Chamber.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain has strongly protested against the Transvaal Aliens Act as a violation of the Convention.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SURGE-MAJOR H. E. R. JAMES, lately serving in Hongkong, has joined the Army Medical Staff in the Home District.

THE *Mercury* learns that Mr. Leslie, the acting Commissioner of Customs at Hongchow, has been promoted to Commissioner.

LT. J. M. RICHIE of the Worcester Regiment has been granted the local rank of Captain whilst employed under the Government of British North Borneo.

BANDMASTER BENTLEY, of the West Yorks, has lately composed a very pretty waltz, which he has named "The Taranata" and dedicated to Mr. Herbert Smith, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

A MURKIN is to be provided at Windsor Castle for the reception of some historic relic, which, owing to the want of a suitable place for their exhibition, have hitherto been inaccessible to visitors.

THE *Times* states that Ishak Khan, the Ameer's cousin who revolted eight years ago and then fled to Turkistan, has written to the Ameer saying that the allowance made by Russia is insufficient, and asking leave to return to Afghanistan. It is understood that at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited, to be held on Monday, the 22nd instant, the Directors will recommend the payment of a dividend per share as a final dividend for the year 1896.—*N. C. Daily News.*

At the Marine Magistrate's Court this morning before Comdr. R. Murray Rumsey, R.N., Jacob Seel, cook, was charged by Capt. R. Buchanan, of the British bark *Torridale*, with disobedience. The evidence having been taken, the case was adjourned to enable the defendant to see a doctor.

FOR his services while attending upon H.E. Li Hung-chang during his tour abroad, the Emperor has conferred upon Mr. Deiring the rank of a brevet civil premier button (*Tou ping-hu-jan*), which only two other foreigners have had the honour of receiving, namely, the late General Gordon and Sir Robert Hart.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been issued giving the text of an agreement, dated June 23rd, 1896, concerning the exchange of parcels by parcel post consigned between Great Britain and Japan. The rates of postage fixed are as follows:—Not over 3lb., 1s. 6d.; over 3lb., but not over 7lb., 3s. 6d.; over 7lb., but not over 11lb., 5s. 2d. The Administrations of the contracting countries were to fix by common consent the date on which the agreement should come into operation.

We learn from recent American exchanges that Major McKinley's Cabinet is probably made up as follows:—

Secretary of State—John Sherman.
Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage.
Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger.
Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Postmaster-General—Henry C. Payne.
Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson.

All these, with the exception of Mr. Payne, seem to have been definitely announced. There are still left the Department of the Interior and the Judicial Department. As Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Iowa are represented in the Cabinet, it seems to have been considered more than likely that California and Maryland would furnish the other two members.

LI CHING, a coolie, who was stabbed on Tuesday night in a shoemaker's shop in Possession Street, died at 5.45 a.m. today in the Government Civil Hospital. The suspected murderer, Chi Yek, was brought before Captain Hastings this afternoon and pleaded not guilty. A Chinaman, who had newly arrived from Canton, stated that he was sitting with the deceased at the time when the defendant came up and both of them abused each other, after which they entered the shop and in a second or two later he heard cries from inside. Running inside he saw the deceased catching hold of the defendant with his left arm and covering the stabbed portion of his abdomen. Dr. Penny testified that death was caused by a sharp cut in the stomach and small intestine. Another shoemaker and a watchman also gave evidence, after which Capt. Hastings committed the prisoner for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

We understand that Mee Cheong, photographer, presented to Her Majesty the Queen a handsome album containing a complete collection of views of the ceremony of unveiling the Statue of Her Majesty in the Colony, and has received the following letter of thanks:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 27th Feb., 1897.
Gentlemen,—I have the honour, by direction of His Excellency the Governor, to inform you that a despatch has been received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that the Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the album containing views of the ceremony of unveiling the Statue of the Queen, and to convey to you an expression of Her Majesty's thanks for the interesting memento.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) J. H. STUART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

The Mee Cheong Firm, we learn, also presented a very similar album to H.E. the Governor, who was much pleased with it.

MR. J. B. COUGHTRE is to be congratulated upon the sale, to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, of his daughter's picture "Psyche" exhibited at Schultze's *salon* in Berlin during the past season. His Majesty had seen the painting while still in the artist's studio and incomplete and was very much struck by it. It is described as a masterly composition full of thought and poetic feeling, and bearing evidence of hard work and of careful and intelligent study. The writer of this paragraph has among his possessions a small sketch in pencil made by Miss Kate Runkin Coughtre while still in her teens—Madonna and child—and many of our fellow-citizens will remember with pleasure Mr. Coughtre's "At Home" at the Mount Austin Hotel a few years ago, when many of the young lady's paintings and sketches were shown to an admiring circle of friends and acquaintances. Perhaps our old friend may be able to give another artistic "At Home" soon. He has surely not come away from Cassel without some souvenirs of his visit.

A NUMBER of leading Chinese assembled at "Idawide," the residence of H.E. Wu Tiao Yang, this afternoon, to present him with a farewell address. The Hon. Wong Sing was chairman, and the address was read by Mr. Fung Wah Chan. It opened with a reference to the fact of H.E. having been educated here and described his subsequent illustrious career and the services he had rendered to his nation. The importance of reform in China was alluded to and the address, which was signed by 472 residents, closed with wishes for a pleasant voyage, and the hope was expressed that when H.E. returned in "three years' time" it would be to take even greater honours. The address was written in gold letters on red silk and was prettily bound in coloured flowered silk. H.E. smiled in feeling terms and said much honour had been accorded him since he came to Hongkong. As Ambassador he would do his best for the Chinese and he trusted he would bring about better relations between China and the United States, Spain, and Peru. In conclusion he wished his friends here all happiness, long life, and prosperity.

NEWS has been received at Shanghai from Peking to the effect that the Censor who denounced Wu Jim-p

Mr. JAMES DUNN, senior chief constructor at the Admiralty, having retired, several changes have been made, the first post being filled by promotion in the department. Mr. W. H. Whiting goes home from Hongkong to be junior chief constructor. Mr. Whiting was going to Malta as chief constructor, but that post will be taken by Mr. W. H. Guss, who left Chatham three months ago for Bermuda. Mr. Guss's place will be taken by Mr. Lemon, from the Admiralty, and Mr. Webb, from Portsmouth, takes Mr. Lemon's place.

His Excellency Sir Chai Chen (Lo Feng Lub)—Minister-designate to Great Britain, Italy, and Belgium, leaves Shanghai by the French mail on the 13th instant for England, and is due here on Tuesday, the 16th instant. It is, however, an early start made from Shanghai and the vessel makes a smart run down the coast. It is probable that His Excellency will arrive here about 6 p.m. on Monday next. He is accompanied by his wife, four sons and two daughters, and his staff consists of Messrs. Lin Yi-yu, Lo Ching-ling, T. Y. Lo, and Chang Tse-yang, Secretaries; Shen Yeh-ching, Shen Yeh-kun, Shen Yeh-fang, Jia Ching-ho, Lo Shih-lu, Wu Wen-sheng, Lo Feng-lung, Yui Wen-yao, Hui Hsin, and Wen Ching-ho attendants.

An exceedingly rich vein of coal has recently been discovered by the foreign engineering staff of the Kiangsu Mining Bureau, at a place called Talinglungshan, or Dark Dragon Hill, not far from Nanjing. This is reported to be the best of all the coal mines discovered and surveyed last year by the Bureau, which is, under the Directorship of Mr. Chai Chen, Salt Inspector of this province and the elder brother of Mr. H. H. Yu-lin, Governor of Peking and Director-Chief of the Peking-Tientsin Railway. Work on all the new mines will begin this year, and foreign machinery and pumps will be provided for them, so that regular supplies of anthracite can be sent to the depots in Hankow, Chinkiang, and Shanghai by the spring of 1898.

The members of the Police Force gave their eight hundredth bound comrades a hearty send-off to-day. Shortly after 11 a.m. they marched from the Central Station, headed by a band of pipers and drummers, P.C. McSwayed leading with the pipers, and Sgt. Smith acting as big drummer. The men who have left and a large party of their comrades marched in four behind, and the Scottish music drew forth many a "hallelujah" from the crowds of Chinese who lined the streets. Two steam launches conveyed the party to the *Rohilla*, the journey being followed by a large number of people. After the bell rang the launches steamed round the main ship, and what with pipes and drums playing, and the cheers from all sides the scene of departure was a very stirring one. The last seen of the bound comrades was when two of them were executing a reel on the upper deck to the fast receding music of their comrades.

An Englishman resident in Germany, who seems to have had a glance behind the scenes, recently embodied the following interesting remarks in a letter addressed to a friend in England:—

"The papers have been all intolerably dull. Russia with her many losses in the war, obviously wants to gain time to execute some of her schemes, e.g. the Chinese Railway, and is therefore dragging out the Eastern Question. France is getting impatient, and Germany seems bent on giving us as much trouble as possible in Africa. The outlook for 1897 is not pleasant, and perhaps one ought to acquiesce in the futility of the papers, as we may, be on the eve of some coup that will give us more excitement than pleasure. The civilized world cannot stand the state of these increasing armaments, and peace cannot hope that this price will continue to be paid for it. The Powers are so jealous of one another that every move of any one is misinterpreted. We are liable to find a big war breaking out amidst all these showings about peace."

ONE of the results of the short spell of warm weather which we experienced a day or two back has been a decided increase in the numbers of mosquitoes, which have, now that the temperature has fallen again, sought refuge from the cold in the houses to the inconvenience and annoyance of the inmates. These insects deposit their eggs in standing water and here the larval stage is also passed, the perfect insect emerging when a sufficiently high temperature is reached. This being the case, houses with exposed water-buts or ornamental ponds in the gardens are always infested with mosquitoes. The best method of keeping down the plague is to place a few small fish in each but or pond. These feed on the larvae and so keep down their numbers. Plores and other plants which collect water in the hollows of the leaves always breed mosquitoes and should therefore never be planted in close proximity to a dwelling. Strange to say, it is only the female insect that bites, the male being fitted with no blood-sucking or boring apparatus whatever. As the sexes, however, can only be distinguished by the aid of a microscope, the innocent male frequently suffers for the sins of his bloodthirsty and depraved consort.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Nippon Yuen Kalahe\$30
H. Skott & Co 25
Fletcher & Co 10
Alick Mackenzie 5

Mr. HAWTH, writing to the *Nineteenth Century*, gives a Persian prince's assessment of the much-vexed Eastern Question. The Persian traces the European deadlock to our inability to understand the problem of Islam. Non-Moslems must be content with the protection given to dogs and slaves; if they want more, they must accept conversion or extermination. This is the Persian's message to the English. The game ought to be in your hands. Your Indian Empire, your commercial relations, your dealings with Mussulmans in Africa and India, your power of rolling Islam, everything favors you. The game might be yours, but your eternal proscriptions ruin all. Leave off parading your special tenets, and trying to convert him; set to work to understand what is good and progressive, though *lame*, in his system; endorse the language which is now being heard by his own more enlightened Moslems, who tell him that the heart of Islam tradition is the truth of God; tell him civilization, progress, the arts, sciences, all that the Christians have, and glory in, properly belong to Islam. Do you not think he would then eagerly embrace your cause? Islam, with its inviolable borders, would become your enthusiastic ally. The triumph of truly civilizing principles, though not under the flag of Christian Dogma, would be assured. Masters of unbelievers would cease directly they were shown to be at harmony with the Islamic principles discovered in the heart of Islam tradition by the most enlightened Moslems.

THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ATTACK ON MANILA.

We gather from files of Manila exchanges that on the 26th ultimo a determined attempt was made by the rebels to capture Manila, and that had not a fire in Tross district broken out at a very inopportune moment it is probable that a disaster to the Spanish arms would have been chronicled, for the Spaniards were not fully prepared for the sudden onslaught.

It is reported that it was arranged to attack Manila as soon as the signal, the firing of native houses in various parts of the city, was given. All was not ready for the uprising on the 26th when the fire, a purely accidental one, broke out in the district of Tross, but in it was believed to be the signal and consequently the rebels in Tondo rose to a man and promptly set to slaying every Spaniard they could lay their hands on. The *Diario* gives the names of nine Spaniards and 2 Chinamen who were killed and of 18 Spaniards who were seriously wounded, but it seems probable that the casualties were greater than this.

It is said that the Volunteers displayed great courage and that their timely aid counted for much in the suppression of the outbreak. In the list of those who were killed we find Colonel Rodriguez del Fierdo, Lieut. Rodriguez Arguelles, a reporter, Judge Isaac de las Pomas was among the number wounded. The rebels offered a stubborn resistance and left over 50 dead in the streets.

DEPARTURE OF DR. HO KAI.

A farewell address will be presented to the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai (who is going north shortly to assist Director-General Sheng in the establishment of the Imperial Bank of China and the organization of the Railway Bureau) in the City Hall to-morrow, at 4.30 p.m. We are requested to state that any members of the European sections of the community who would like to attend themselves of this opportunity to bid Dr. Ho Kai farewell will be very heartily welcomed by our Chinese fellow-citizens. The Presentation Committee is constituted as follows:—Hon. Wei Ayuk, Messrs Li Sing, Ho Tung Chiu U Tin, Kwan Hoi Chuen, Lau Wal Chuen, Lo Cho Shan, Chan Chien Chuen, Lo Tze Ching, Lin Tze Shan, Tam Tze Kong, Sin Tak Fan, Fung Wa Chuen, Ip Chuk Kai, Ho Fook, Leung Pui Chi, Lau Yam Chuen, Cheng Mow Tong, Wei Long Shan, Chow Tung Sing, Chao Che, Bee, Chan Pan Po, Kwok Yik Yu, Chan Kit Shan, Tsung Si Kai, Li Sze Hin, Chan Hewan, Chiu Hon Hing, Leung Nyan Pan, and Tse Shi Pang.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon. Hon. F. A. Cooper (Director of Public Works) presided, and there were also present Hon. F. H. May (Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. Ayres (Colonial Surgeon), Dr. F. H. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. N. J. Ede, and Mr. H. McCallum (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

THE PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The plague returns from Bombay for the 18 days from January 18th to February 15th showed that there had been 1,578 cases in that period, or 88 per day, and there had been 1,305 deaths or 73 per day. The death rate is given at 83 per cent and the estimated population of Bombay is 800,000.

[The population of Bombay is now about 450,000.]

ENTERIC FEVER IN HONGKONG.

A report from Dr. F. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, stated that during the present year there had been 20 cases of enteric fever as compared with 10 cases in the same period of last year. Of the cases 16 were Europeans and 4 occurred in Japan, one being imported and one Indian was attacked. The Medical Officer of Health had made careful enquiry as to the source of infection and said it did not appear that either the milk or water supply was at fault. In the majority of cases the drainage of premises was found to be in good order. He was of opinion that these cases resulted from eating salads containing raw vegetables which had been infected by typhus excreta, owing to the Chinese mode of irrigation and forcing, and other cases possibly were caused by eating raw oysters. He suggested that the Board should urge the public to avoid eating raw vegetables during the present outbreak unless grown under their own personal supervision.

Agreed.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality statistics gave the death rate for the week ending February 27th at 20.9 per 1,000 and for the week ending March 6th at 25.1 against 32.0 in the same week of last year.

SMALL-POX AT HONGKONG.

The small-pox report from Hingfo for the 18 days from February 6th to February 24th stated that there had been 6 cases and 50 deaths. The rate for one day was 5 cases and 35 deaths.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

CHESS MATCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—With reference to the statements of your correspondent "Pawa," permit me, in fairness, to point out that the recognized standard for gauging the strength of the players is by their classification, members of the Chess Club being divided into three classes, the players of the various classes being apparently well matched.

In the match Portugal v. The World the disadvantage, if any, was on the side of the players, whose hard-won laurels "Pawa" grudgingly. The World's team consisted of picked first-class players, no less than three of whom had held the Championship. The team representing Portugal could only boast of one, the actual champion, and owing to the small number of players had not the advantage of selection. Under the circumstances the paucity of drawing was, in my opinion, decidedly the fairest course for all concerned.

Yours faithfully,

KNIGHT.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1897.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

COUNT OKUMA'S EXPLANATION OF THE POLICY OF JAPAN IN KOREA SINCE THE WAR.

On the 26th ultimo Count Okuma (Minister for Foreign Affairs) delivered a remarkable speech in the House of Representatives at Tokyo and tabled the Russo-Japanese Convention of 1896. The speech as delivered, if correctly reported by the *Yokohama Herald*, seems to have been very different from the version of it published in the semi-official *Yokohama Mail*, and as a good deal, perhaps more than can at this juncture be estimated with any degree of accuracy, depends on the utterances of the Foreign Minister on questions of such magnitude as are involved in his pronouncement, we think it advisable, and only fair to the parties directly concerned, to reproduce the two versions of the Count's speech now before us, as follows:—

[*Yokohama Herald*, 27th Feb., 1897.]

Count Okuma then mounted the rostrum and delivered a speech as follows:—

Gentlemen,—There were questions introduced by Mr. Suzuki Jubi relative to the negotiations between Japan and Russia, and others, to which I shall make reply to-day. As to the negotiations between Russia and Japan, there is a Russo-Japanese Convention contracted at Moscow, and a memorandum contracted between delegates of Japan and Russia at Seoul, which will be made public. But before making them public it is indispensable to explain the necessity which led to contracting these, so I shall briefly remark on the recent diplomatic relations between Japan and Korea.

To give briefly the history of the negotiations between Japan and Korea. Notice was given to Korea of the fact of the Restoration soon after it was effected. However, Korea traded and held intercourse with our country only in Fusan, and China at Seoul, and beyond that there was no foreign intercourse with Korea. When we sent a communication of the Restoration, the Korean Government refused to receive the message again and again. So the Government sent out officials to Fusan to prevail upon the Korean Government to receive it, but without success. Meanwhile seven or eight years elapsed, when a Japanese man-of-war was fired upon by the Korean forts at Kookwa. In 1876 Count Kuroda and Ito were despatched to Korea to demand a satisfactory explanation for this, and at the same time to conclude a treaty of friendship. There was considerable difficulty attendant on this, but the Korean Government having been convinced of its inability to remain in seclusion any longer, the treaty between Japan and Korea was ultimately concluded. In 1882, and again in 1884, disturbances broke out in Seoul and on the latter occasion war was thought to be imminent between Japan and China. In 1884 another disturbance occurred, in which both China and Japan sent soldiers to the country. A collision took place between them and culminated in the war between Japan and China. Peace was happily concluded and a treaty of peace was made at Bakon. Suddenly, however, the three Powers—Russia, France, and Germany—intervened for the retrocession of the Liaotung peninsula, which caused a hot dispute in this country. Yet their intervention was with the purpose of maintaining peace in the East, and as Japan had simply gone to war from a desire for the peace of the Orient, Japan agreed to retrocede the peninsula. The war was commenced with an alliance between Japan and Korea and when it came to the cessation of the Korean peninsula from China, Korea felt deeply the chivalrous spirit of Japan, as the independence of Korea was obtained, which gave great joy to all classes of Koreans. But when the Liaotung peninsula was returned they began to have suspicions and the conditions between Korea and Japan changed to what they were before.

The disturbance in October, 1895, followed by that of February, 1896, made the relations between Japan and Russia to Korea somewhat strained. To restore a more friendly feeling, negotiations between Japan and Russia arose. It has been the custom, followed by Korea all along, to maintain its independence by depending upon a greater power. Also since Korea was opened to foreign intercourse changes had been brought about in Korea. At the time when the country was opened, the Korean King having been very young, a Regent ruled the country. It is unavoidable in any country that disputes will arise between those who are for or against the Government, or between Conservatives and Progressives. In the history of China and Korea it is seen that the struggles between the parties of the maternal and paternal relations of the King affect diplomacy, and in Korea, too, there are Chinese, Japanese, Russian, and American parties. The Korean King is not of mediocre capacity, nor cruel. But having been kept in seclusion for thirty years the number of men executed by him, owing to outside influence, is not small, and this has led to further murders, from fear of personal safety. The jealousy in Government circles led also to disturbances in 1895 and 1896, which have led one party to suppose that Japan is prejudicing Korean interests. There is no collision between Japan and Russia themselves, but several parties in the Korean Government aroused ill-feeling between the two Powers, and to do away with this ill-feeling and possible collision, the Russo-Japanese Convention was contracted at Moscow.

Here the Convention and memorandum, as published in the *Telegraph* on the 6th instant, were read out:—

Continuing, Count Okuma said:—These are not intended to obstruct the independence of Korea, but the views of both Powers have coincided as to the maintenance of the independence of Korea, the two Powers have no objection to the restoration of order in Korea and the advancement of her civilization. Since then affairs in Korea are getting more settled and riots are rare, while her ill-feeling against Japan has become greatly assuaged. At one time Japanese were not able to travel beyond the open ports, but they are now welcomed everywhere. At Pyongyang, where opium was carried on safely and merchants proceeded now to Wiju; in short, the bad feeling between Japanese and Koreans has been now wiped away, and trade is increasing steadily.

The relations between the Governments of both Powers are also cordial and the suspicious Korea entertained against us seem to have been cleared away. Prince Komura, who proceeded to Seoul as a naval officer, was warmly welcomed in November last, and the King sympathized

greatly with the death of the Empress Dowager, despatching an Ambassador to be present at the funeral, the Court also going into mourning. From these tokens it may be taken for granted that the feeling of the Korean Government and people has changed greatly towards us, which must give great satisfaction to Russia, as the cloud which threatened the East has been dispelled by it. I am very glad to speak to you about the Russo-Japanese negotiations at this stage. As to the first question of Mr. Suzuki, there is no longer any necessity to discuss it now the Convention is made public. As to the second question, it is true Russian officers are drilling Korean soldiers, but that is in deference to the Korean request and has no relation to diplomacy. As to the third point, whether Korea sought to borrow a loan from us from the Russo-Chinese Bank, the Russian Minister explained that it had not come to a satisfactory conclusion. As to the railway between Fusan and Seoul, it could not be brought to a satisfactory end by any hasty means, while Korea was in such a state and the King was in the Russian Legation from fear for his personal safety. Japan does not fear Russia nor align Korea, and has no scruples in carrying out the promises made in connection with the railway. But the country would not allow it to avail itself of the difficulties of another.

When the speech of Count Okuma was finished, several Radicals and others asked various questions of the Count, which he replied to one by one. Ultimately, while he was replying to a question another Radical sought permission to speak. Upon this Count Okuma told the member to desist. Thereupon a tumult arose, and the Opposition members wanted to know whether a Minister of State had a right to enjoin a member to keep silence, and Mr. Suzuki Jubi (Radical) wished to introduce an urgent motion to have the order of the day changed to consider whether the Count had infringed the rights of the House. This change of order was agreed to, but the proposal to censure the Count's speech was rejected by 122 against 83.

[*Yokohama Mail*, 27th Feb., 1897.]

His Excellency first alluded to the Russo-Japanese Convention contracted by the Representatives of the two Powers at Moscow last year, and also to the memorandum signed in the same year by the Representatives stationed in Seoul. He reviewed the relations between Japan and Korea, going back for that purpose to the time when Korea traded with Japan alone at Fusan, and with China at Wiju, all other places being closed to the outer world. When the Restoration was effected in Japan, the latter asked Korea to conclude a Treaty of Commerce, but the proposal was rejected. His Excellency then proceeded to show how, in the 8th year of Meiji (1875), Japanese vessels were fired upon by the Korean forts; how that had led to the despatch of Count Kuroda and Ito to Korea to demand a satisfactory explanation; how, in the 15th and 17th years of Meiji (1882 and 1884), disturbances had broken out in Seoul, and how, on the latter occasion, war was thought imminent between Japan and China. A similar disturbance, occurring ten years later, had culminated in the war between the two empires, and the intervention of three European Powers, and obliged Japan to retrocede the Liaotung Peninsula, after obtaining it from China. The relations between Japan and Korea had been cordial at that time; in fact, a treaty of alliance had been concluded between the two. The *emende* that broke out in Seoul in the fall of 1895 had considerably affected those relations, as well as the relations between Japan and Russia, so that it had been thought necessary to support the independence of Korea conjointly with the Great Northern Power. The Count then read the Convention and Memorandum, at the same time thanking Mr. Suzuki for presenting the question that had enabled the Foreign Office to publish the document:—

THE CONVENTION.

Marshall Marquis Yamagata, Ambassador Extraordinary of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and Prince Lobanoff, Foreign Minister of Russia, having decided the idea entertained by them of the affairs of Korea, have decided to conclude an agreement in the following terms:—

Art. I.—With a view to settling the financial difficulties of Korea, the two Governments of Japan and Russia will assist the Korean Government to retrench any and every superfluous expense, and to establish a balance between its ordinary and income. If, as a result of essential official reform, the Korean Government is unable to recover to a foreign loan, the two Governments of Japan and Russia, by mutual consent, will extend help to Korea.

Art. II.—So far as Korea's finances and economy permit, the two Governments of Japan and Russia shall leave Korea to regulate its own affairs and without recourse to foreign aid, such a force of military and police as shall be deemed sufficient for preserving order within her domain and shall also leave her to maintain them.

Art. III.—With a view to facilitating communications with Korea, the Japanese Government will have control of the telegraph lines owned by it. Russia shall have a right to construct telegraph lines between Seoul and her own frontier. So soon as Korea is in a position to purchase the above lines of telegraph, she shall be entitled to do so.

Art. IV.—It is deemed advisable that a new detailed or exact explanation of the Convention and Memorandum should be prepared, and that the two Powers shall be accredited to negotiate.

Done at Moscow on the 18th (5th) of June, 1896.

(Signed) Marquis Yamagata, Prince Lobanoff.

The Count next explained categorically the points raised by Mr. Suzuki in his question. He admitted that Russian officers were drilling Korean soldiers. But that was in deference to the Korean King's request and had no relation to diplomacy. As to the point whether Korea had sought to borrow a sum of 5 million yen from the Russo-Chinese Bank, His Excellency explained that this was merely a rumor, not based upon facts. The other points required no elucidation, being explained by the Convention and memorandum just read.

In answer to questions from Mr. Suzuki, the Count said that he did not think the occasion suitable for discussing the matter of the drilling of Korean troops by Russian officers. Such a discussion would not be wise, whether considered from the standpoint of Japan's diplomacy and the speaker's policy, or in deference to his predecessor and to Marshal Yamagata. As for the Palace to which the King had removed from the Russian Legation a few days previously, it was not situated in close proximity to the Russian Legation, but was separated from it by some distance. Further, the recent arrival of 80 Russian blue-jackets, with a place of ordnance in Seoul, had been solely for the purpose of relieving the troops already on guard there.

NOT AND A.

CALENDAR.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1895.

Barometer	30.059
Thermometer	62.0
Humidity	85
Rainfall	4.08 inches.

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.05	29.91
Thermometer	57	59
Humidity	88	88
Rainfall	0.01	0.01

Thursday, 11th March, 1897.

Chinese—10th of 2nd moon of 25th year of Kwong-shi.
Jewish—7th Adar, 5657.
Mohammedan—7th Shawwal, 1311.
Sun—Rises 6.14 a.m.
Sets 6.14 p.m.
Moon—First Quarter 11.14 p.m.
High water—Morning 5.14 a.m.
Afternoon 1.14 p.m.
Low water—Morning 5.14 a.m.
Afternoon 1.14 p.m.

ANNIVERSARIES.
1544—Torquato Tasso, Italian poet, died.
1849—Colonial Church, Hongkong, opened.
1855—Governor MacDonnell arrived in Hongkong.
1881—Tear of Russia assassinated.

TO-MORROW.

Friday, 12th March, 1897.

Chinese—11th of 2nd moon of 25th year of Kwong-shi.
Jewish—8th Adar, 5657.
Mohammedan—8th Shawwal, 1311.
Sun—Rises 6.14 a.m.
Sets 6.14 p.m.
Moon—Max. Declination N. 8.14 a.m.
High water—Afternoon 1.14 p.m.
Low water—Afternoon 1.14 p.m.
No inferior high or low water.

ANNIVERSARIES.
1508—Cesar Borgia killed.
1841—Commodore Kitchin, degraded by the Emperor, left Canton as a prisoner.
1884—Capture of Bac-ninh, Tonkin, by the French.
1896—Santiago and Valparaiso damaged by earthquake.

MEMORANDA.

TO-MORROW—12th March.
Indian mail due.
4.30 p.m.—Farewell address to Dr. Ho Kai at the City Hall.

SATURDAY—13th March.
The Transfer Books of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., closed from this date to the 27th inst., inclusive.
The Transfer Books of the Luon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., closed from this date to the 27th inst., inclusive.
Neon—Galle leaves for San Francisco, at 6 a.m. usual ports of call.

SUNDAY—14th March.
American mail due.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILED DUE:
Indian (Arrivals) to-morrow.
American (City of Peking) 14th inst.
American (Doric) 23rd inst.
Canadian (Empress of China) 24th inst.
Tosoma (Olympia) 26th inst.
American (China) and prox.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong, arrived at Vancouver at 7 a.m. yesterday.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, etc., left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Island Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 4th inst.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 6 p.m. yesterday to 6 p.m. to-day.

Ship	From	Arrival
Footwork	Shanghai	11.14 a.m.
Triumph	Holhow	11.14 a.m.
Sunlight	Holhow	11.14 a.m.
Minotaur	Singapore	11.14 a.m.
Myio	Shanghai	11.14 a.m.
Victoria	Tosoma	11.14 a.m.
Holhow	Costa Rica	11.14 a.m.
Nirrit	Molt	11.14 a.m.

Aggregating 15,383 tons register.

DEPARTURES.

Ship	To	Departure
Sackton	Shanghai	11.14 a.m.
Sunlight	Holhow	11.14 a.m.
Triumph	Holhow	11.14 a.m.
Nirrit	Singapore	11.14 a.m.
Myio	Shanghai	11.14 a.m.
Victoria	Tosoma	11.14 a.m.
Holhow	Costa Rica	11.14 a.m.
Nirrit	Molt	11.14 a.m.

Aggregating 19,014 tons register.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Ship	From	Arrival
Princess Wilhelmina	Kowloon Dock	11.14 a.m.
Camurton	H.M.S.	11.14 a.m.
Kashida Haru	"	11.14 a.m.
Tataris	"	11.14 a.m.
Hanoh	"	11.14 a.m.
Sutong	"	11.14 a.m.
Amora	Cosmopolitan	11.14 a.m.

SWATOW.

Ship	From	Agent
Mar. 9 Kiangnan	Hongkong	Tung Kee
" Namoo	Hongkong	M. & Co.
" Sikan	Hongkong	M. & Co.
Mar. 10 Victoria	Amoy	LYS & Co.
" Hatten	Amoy	M. & Co.
" Pakhoi	Hongkong	B. & S.
Mar. 9 Namoo	Amoy	LYS & Co.
" Sikan	Amoy	M. & Co.
" Sikan	Amoy	M. & Co.
" Tongan	Hongkong	Tung Kee
Mar. 10 Hatten	Hongkong	M. & Co.
" Thales	Amoy	T'foo
" Tacheng	Dell	L. & H.

In Port—Victoria, Kiangnan and Pakhoi.

PASSED THE CANAL.

OUTWARD—Feb.—Cyrra, Dordogne, 5th Feb.—Hector, Kiangnan Maru. 9th February.
Hillen Richmond, 12th February—Anapa, Guadalupe, 16th Feb.—Bendary, Brats, St. Giles, St. Yverna, 19th Feb.—Harka, Japan, Atsuta, Salana, Ceres, Feb.—Glas, Kiangnan, Shanghai, 26th Feb.—Anapa, Peking, Sophia Richmond, Tamsui, and March—Glabur, Glala, Brundich, Orsila, Miramithier, Truce, Consta, 11th March—Ada, Harpida, Tai Shan, 9th March—Turki.
HONGKONG—9th Mar.—Pormon, Maru.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honour Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith.)

March 11th.

Wong Fat sued Young Sik Yung alias Yeung Ping Nam, and Young Sik Cheung alias Yeung Kwan Tin for the sum of \$137.50.</

Intimations.

WASTE OF TIME

for us to "puff" our preparations, as every maker's goods are "the best" in his own estimation.

PEACH-BLOSSOM SOAP
AND
CHAMPAGNE BITTERS,

are number ONE.

Proprietors,

WATKINS & CO.,

Hongkong, 13th February, 1897.

[13]

THE
CLUB HOTEL,

5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

HOTEL
METROPOLE,

1, TSUKIJI, TOKYO.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT. Experienced English matron in attendance.

The Hotel-steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggage and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of messing either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises.

Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager,
YOKOHAMA.L. DEWETTE, Manager,
TOKYO.DR. KNORR'S
ANTIPYRINE

patented

"LION BRAND,"
In Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of 5 grains, easily soluble in Water, Wine, &c.
FEVER, RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

ARGONIN.

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SOLUBLE, CASEIN-SILVER PREPARATION.
Used in Gonorrhoea in 1 to 2 per cent. solutions possess a similar bactericidal action to silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete absence of irritating properties.

It is requested that the directions on the boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly followed.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

[135]

KUHNS & KOMOR,

JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS,
21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG,
35, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA

and

—36, DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

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Shipping.

STEAMERS.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"KWEILIN."
Captain Harris, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1897. [433]



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

HONGKONG-VLADIVOSTOCK LINE.

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK,
VIA SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, CHEMULPO,
NAGASAKI, FUSAN AND GENSAN.
THE Company's Steamship

"SENDAI MARU."
Captain C. Olsen, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1897. [402]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAIYUAN."
Captain Nelson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at Noon.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.
A daily qualified Surgeon is carried, and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1897. [319]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR CHEFOO AND NEWCHANG.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOOCHOW."
Captain Blackburne, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1897. [410]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"YUENSANG."
Captain W. Waddell, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M.
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1897. [426]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"STRATHLEVEN."
will sail on MONDAY, the 15th instant, instead of as previously advertised.
S.S. "MACDUFF," to sail about 22nd March, 1897.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1897. [360]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TSINAN."
Captain Ramsay, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 16th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1897. [405]

"RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF
STEAMERS.
FOR BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Steamship

"WELNE RICKMERS."
Captain Reibell, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 18th March.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1897. [370]

"RICKMERS" REGULAR LINE OF
STEAMERS.
FOR BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA RICKMERS."
Captain Berg, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1897. [427]

SAILING VESSELS.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 At British Ship

"FALLS OF DEE."
Lock, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1897. [244]

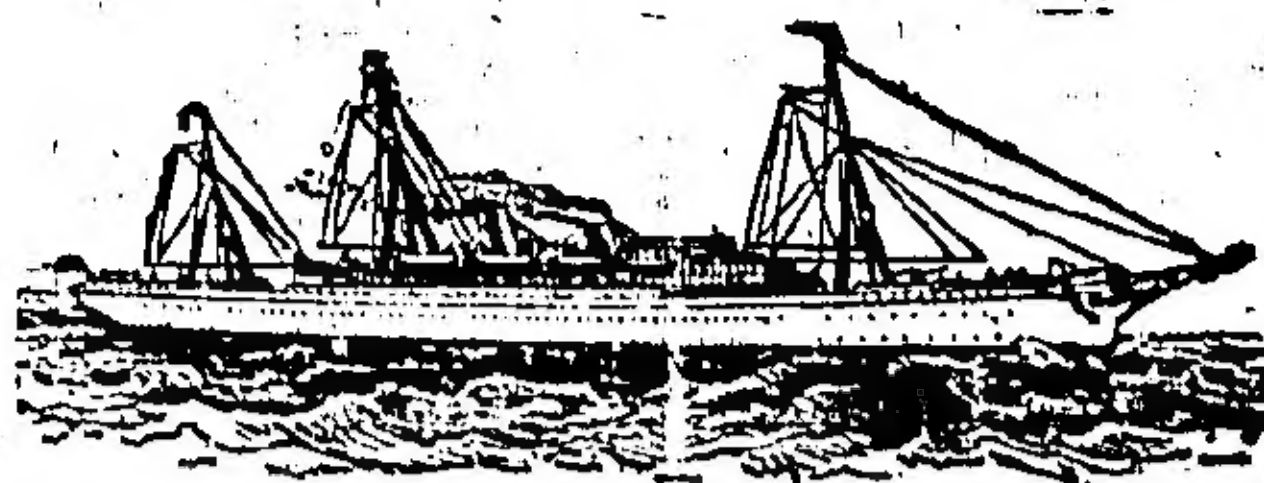
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE American Bark

"COLOMA."
Noyes, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1897. [277]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

1897.



1897.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 17th March.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 7th April.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 28th April.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TOUR TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney, Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and such appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to—

Hongkong, 17th February, 1897.

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pender's Street.OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA, AND
EUROPE.THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Gaelic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... Saturday, 13th March, at Noon.

Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... Thursday, 1st April, at Noon.

Belgic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) ... Thursday, 22nd April, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"GAELIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 13th March, 1897, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding ORDERS FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1897. [2]F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG,
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMAN'S PATENT GENUINE
COMPOSITION GREY PAINT,
HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,
&c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1897. [29]

Mails.

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1897.
(Subject to Alteration.)

Chittagong... Saturday... 10th March.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"CHITTAGONG"

will be despatched hence for VICTORIA (B.C.) and PORTLAND, OREGON, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 10th March.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1897. [403]

NORTHERN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD
COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and CANADA and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON \$400.
Excellent accommodation. First-class Table, Doctor and Stewardess carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK \$350.
The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Significant Scenery of the Rocky and Cascade Mountains. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA \$225.
Rates of Passage to other Ports on application. Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Victoria... 1,671 Tons... Tuesday... 1st Mar. 23.
Olympia... 1,608 Tons... Tuesday... 1st Apr. 11.
Braemar... 1,601 Tons... Tuesday... 1st May 11.
Tacoma... 1,540 Tons... Tuesday... 1st May 25.
Victoria... 1,571 Tons... Tuesday... 1st June 8.
Olympia... 1,608 Tons... Tuesday... 1st June 29.

THE Steamship

"VICTORIA,"
Capt. J. Pantoe, will sail at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 23rd March, will proceed to VICTORIA (B.C.) and TACOMA (Wash.), via SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Passengers must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1897. [4]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
NOTICE.STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT.BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Sachsen... Tuesday... 10th March.
Prinzess... Tuesday... 17th April.
Prinz Heinrich... Tuesday... 15th May.

ON TUESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1897, at 4 A.M. the Company's Steamship "SACHSEN," Captain H. Supper, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE AND CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on SATURDAY, the 27th March. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on MONDAY the 29th March, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 29th March. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than 25 lbs and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.